

The I. W. W. Is an ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION of the WORKING CLASS; It Has No Political Affiliation and is controlled by No Political Party

The Industrial Union Bulletin



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 44.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 28, 1907.

50c. a Year.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK

We have in the outskirts of Brooklyn a place called Brunsviller which has given us of late quite a number of interesting experiences. Local 95 had offered bread to our union workers organized under the old Sherman regime by Wade Shurtliff. These people had not the first idea of industrial unionism and resisted all efforts to teach them. One standing complaint of theirs was the lowness of our initiation fee, and to circumvent this they adopted a scheme which in my opinion gave points to the slickest A. F. of L. fakers. This was called the examination fee.

Every applicant for membership had to deposit \$3 as fee for the trouble to the branch of examining him as to his capacity at the trade. As he did not pass, his fee was retained by the branch, and he was told his application was laid over till the next day, when he could try again. If he was passed, his fee was retained and that was the last he saw of it. The others say it a little longer, and the saloonkeeper longest of all.

In addition to this they instituted a system of grading their membership into first, second and third class workmen, with corresponding rates of pay. As this branch had a larger membership than the most active and loyal branch, the fact of their unequal methods constituted a serious danger to the local, and unfortunately when the local appealed to the third National Convention for an action in the form of a ruling that might have helped to control them, no interests or prejudices operated to prevent that ruling being given. As a result Local 95 had to take the drastic action of expelling the branch. But before being expelled they hid or destroyed their financial secretary's books and all books such as might give a hint as to their financial indebtedness to the local.

We lost them, but we also lost the outline of their actions.

At another time we held a meeting for painters in the same district, in order to explain to them the principles and purposes of the I. W. W. This is a union in the place, and all its officers attended and intimidated the rank and file.

To this their only answer was: "Well, they get the money for their work, if they do work hard." Ever since then I have been anxious to collect statistical data on the real wages paid in the building trades, especially in New York, that we have almost come to believe in it, and it requires no little courage to declare that the benefit to the workers of that industry is more apparent than real. The workers in the building industry like to consider themselves as the aristocrats of the labor world, and are proud to inform us that their superior position is due to their devotion to pure and spotless craftsmanship.

Quite recently I had a brush with a delegation from the Board of Walking Delegates, and to the query of one of them as to what we were after anyway, I gave them a short exposition of industrial unionism. He retorted: "Bah! you are only an experiment, only an experiment; that's all!" I answered that we were only an experiment in a sense true, but the same could not be said of him and his co-delegates. They were not an experiment; they were a realized fact, and a nice mess they had made of it. There was not a more slave-driven body of workers in the United States than the same building trades whom they represent, nor are they more brutalized and harassed at their work or treated less like free men.

To this their only answer was: "Well, they get the money for their work, if they do work hard." Ever since then I have been anxious to collect statistical data on the real wages paid in the building trades, as I, in common with others, had a suspicion that when loss of time from bad weather conditions was deducted the "big wages" of the building trades would shrink to very modest proportions. Now here comes the issue of the "Carpenter" for December, 1907, with a special statistics on the subject in question.

As this is essentially official matter, gathered by a pure and simple union, and published in their official organ, the figures are doubly valuable to us in our propaganda. They also shed a strong light upon the "great victories" of pure and simpledom.

I quote: "Beginning in the earlier part of the year L. U. 309, New York City, has been collecting data covering a period of six months ending September 4, 1907, showing members in and out of employment, time and amount of employment, weekly wages and hours, average weekly earnings and trade conditions in general." *

The question ended without any practical result. But some time afterwards a small independent union of Tooley bear makers had a strike in this locality, and as they were very friendly to the I. W. W., and our speakers had been addressing them, one of these painter officials rushed around to the boss to urge him to hold out, and then from the boss came around to tell the strikers that he had caught an I. W. W. man scabbing upon the strikers.

Fortunately an I. W. W. man was on the ground and got to work upon the fakers with the result that he was much humiliated man.

This Tooley bear strike was also instructive. The employer was a member of the Vorwaerts Publishing Association, and also of the S. P. This was in itself a complication, but we could all realize that any employer, even if a Socialist, will have trouble with his employees. But in this case the strike was caused by the fact that the employer, although a progressing and active Socialist, had fired a number of his hands for their activity in forming a union. Perhaps no action could more clearly emphasize the difference between the I. W. W. and the principles of pure and simple political Socialism than this act.

The I. W. W. stands for the economic organization and for the political as the reflex thereof: the pure and simple political Socialist fires his employees for belonging to an economic organization. But that it was the mere isolated act of an individual was proven by the circumstance that when a committee of the strikers brought a letter to the editor of the Vorwaerts, giving an account of the affair, that gentleman refused to publish it.

It is time the honest rank and file of the S. P. did something to clear the name of their party from the smirch these unclean actions cast upon it.

Things are looking ominous for the pure and simple in the building trades of this city. The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union has had to report to its members that the bosses refused to sign the new contract for two years, as was customary, and would only sign it for a period of one year. And one of the bosses is reported to have told the committee from the union that if they, the bosses, chose to force a strike, they could fill every job in New York City with non-union men. The committee, knowing the statement to be true, made no reply.

Wages are left untouched by the new agreement, but all other concessions are ruthlessly swept aside. Needless to say, the B. and M. I. U. took it lying down.

Also are the carpenters in trouble. The bosses have an far absolutely refused to sign the agreement with the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and as it expires on 31st of December, it is expected that the Brotherhood will call

mistake has been forced upon the workers as a result of the trade union contract with the bosses.

In other words, the trade union contract compels the men to give the bosses wages for months before they strike and is fixed so that it expires at the height of the period of unemployment. This is what is technically called "great leadership." Much better might we apply to the workers in the building trades the term applied to another army and say that "they are lied by asses."

But this is not the worst. The worst lies in the known fact that whilst the carpenters are on strike all the other building trades will continue working for the bosses against whom the carpenters have struck.

Surely it does not need the wisdom of a Solomon to see that if all the workers in that industry were to take one option, that they would refuse to sign a contract, but instead bided its time, and at the opening of the busy season, or at its height, presented to the bosses the collective demands of all the workers, with the intimation that refusal to accede to any one of these demands would mean a strike of the entire body, then the chances of victory would be a million times greater than they are under the present criminally stupid division of forces.

But the workers will learn that lessons are long, and when they learn it and act upon it you will see a smile upon the Master's countenance of

JAMES CONNOLLY.

Food Stuffs Industry

To all Local Unions and Individuals Interested in and Naturally Belonging to the Department of Food Stuffs of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Comrades and Fellow Workers:

The undersigned is instructed by Bakery Workers' Industrial Union No. 31, of Louisville, Ky., at their last meeting, held Saturday, December 14, to inform all industrial unions and workers in the food stuffs industry of the action taken in regard to organizing the department of food stuffs.

The I. W. W. is an up-to-date, bona fide and revolutionary working class organization, standing for the principles of improving the present deplorable conditions of the working class and for the final overthrow of the capitalist system of society with its wage slavery.

The I. W. W. plan of organization provides for thirteen departments united in one powerful organization, able to install the industrial commonwealth and establish industrial freedom, which is the mission of the working class and necessary to human progress.

We believe that the workers in every department of the I. W. W. will have to build up their own subdivision. For this reason we have started a fund for the purpose of organizing the department of food stuffs at the above mentioned meeting by great contributions of the members to be taken at every meeting and to be sent to the general headquarters once a month for the support of our organizers and of the propaganda by the distribution of literature, all this work to be under the direct control of the general headquarters. We have asked headquarters to publish this in our official organ, THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN, from time to time; also all important news of the local unions of the Department of Food Stuffs Industry. This will establish a base of communication for all the local unions. General headquarters has heartily endorsed this action, and would gladly publish all important news.

This plan, we think, would result in greater activity and the promotion of more fraternal relations between locals of the same department, and perhaps more constructive work than in the past. Starting out along this line, our experience will suggest improvements in the future whereby the interests of our department may be promoted.

Hoping that all industrial unions and individuals will support his work, and to assist to what they logically belong, and recommending those who seek additional information to communicate with the general secretary, Wm. E. Trautmann, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, we remain

Yours for industrial freedom,
Bakery Workers' Union No. 31,
Louisville, Ky.
By the Committee.

Voluntary Contributions

W. G. Marin, West Seneca, N. Y.	\$.70
Coly, Paraíso, C. Z., Pan-ama	5.00
A. Boesch, Cincinnati	1.00
C. A. Armstrong, Sacramento, Cal.50
Wm. Besser, Sacramento, Cal.50
J. Van Abbema, Sacramento, Cal.	1.00
F. Cook, Sacramento, Cal.50
H. Rosem, Sacramento, Cal.	1.00
J. Keivig, Sacramento, Cal.	1.50
Zorn, Cincinnati, O.	1.55
Ernest Bessellmann	5.00

\$ 20.25
Previously acknowledged \$1,086.56

Total to date \$1,106.81

Look for Some Good News Items
(Special to THE BULLETIN.)

New York, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1907.—The general executive board of the I. W. W. is now in session here transacting business of great importance to the future of the organization. In next week's BULLETIN will appear a full report carrying the good news to the membership throughout the country of the acquisition of a large and important body of workers. WM. E. TRAUTMANN.

Mine Owners Have Taken a Very Ugly Stand—General Funston

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—Upon his return from Goldfield, where he had been investigating the trouble between the mine owners and the miners of that camp, General Funston said:

There is no denying the fact that the situation in Goldfield is delicate. But as things stand now at the camp I do not look for trouble. The miners have avoided displaying sympathy for the union side and the majority of the union miners seem peacefully inclined. But THE MINE OWNERS HAVE TAKEN A VERY UGLY STAND and given their ultimatum that they will never again employ a member of the Federation. They declare that they will operate their mines with non-union labor and, although they have not yet done so to any extent, I believe there will be serious trouble if they start non-union miners from the outside. As to the merits of the case, it is not easy to form an opinion.

Stay Away From Goldfield

The mine owners have reduced wages \$1.00 per day. The card system is to be put into effect. Union men will not be permitted to work. Troops were brought to compel men to work for scrip.

Should any person offer you work in Goldfield it will be for the purpose of making you a SCAB.

Don't come here with that old plea that you are ignorant of conditions.

We are out to maintain a living wage and will remain out until assured that the miners will not continue.

Official notice of settlement will be given by the union.

Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, Western Federation of Miners.

CHARLES H. MACKINNON, President.

R. E. Vice, Secretary-Treasurer.

Approaching the Climax

The Inter-Ocean of Dec. 25 contained the following special dispatch from Denver:

"Denver, Colo., Dec. 24.—After years of bitter rivalry, the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Miners may unite.

"Overtures for peace between the two organizations were made today, when Max Morris, vice president of the American Federation, accompanied by George Hall, president of the State Federation, called upon the Western Federation's officers in this city and presented to them a formal letter of invitation from President Gompers to become affiliated with the American Federation."

Conditions in Portland

Editor BULLETIN:

Fellow workers: I write to acquaint you with what is taking place among the working people of this city. We have a great number of jobs slaves of every nationality and condition in the market.

The A. F. of L. is in a panic.

Their masters are as powerless to protect their commodity as the unorganized are theirs.

The masters of the metal trades decided to start up on Dec. 1, open all the apices shops to put on all the apprentices they wanted and to reduce wages.

The unions held meetings, after the masters had posted their notices in all the shops, and decided to do nothing till the bosses committed some overt act.

This morning three hundred men from the Columbia Engineering Works, the most of the union men who worked at this shop are idle now, yet the shop committee of the union waited on the three non-union men this morning; two of them agreed to join the union, the third said he would not.

The moulder, or a number of them, say they will wait till Thursday night (regular meeting night) to see if the national officers will give them support. They declare that if they do not get support, they will send Valentine cards, telling them they are no good. We await with interest the next turn of the wheel.

The plasterers, too, are in trouble. Their union has a membership of about seventy members, but only eight or ten are working; they are going out to resist the cut in wages, so I am informed.

An A. F. of L. plumber was at our agitation meeting last night. When we opened up for free discussion, he took the floor for five minutes. He said that the I. W. W. is the only labor organization in this country today. The rest he said were fakes and he would withdraw from the craft organization soon and join the I. W. W.

The plumbers, I believe, will have a cut of \$2 per week.

One of our members (Fellow-

Comrade)

(Continued on page 4)

DENVER INDUSTRIALISTS SPEAK

Resolutions adopted by Local 125, I. W. W., Denver, Colo., on the evening of December 12, 1907:

Whereas, The mine owners having chosen to present a battlefield to the miners in the Goldfield camp, in order to stave off the double purpose of carrying on their conspiracy of labor, and also particularly to thwart and baffle the work of Vincent St. John and to accomplish the murder of this stalwart and brave champion of working class interests—their two previous attempts to take his life having proven abortive; and

Whereas, This cowardly attempt of their tool, Mulvane, to assassinate St. John on the streets of Goldfield, with reckless disregard of the lives of the working class, resulting primarily in the killing of two innocent citizens, and in the wounding of other citizens; and

Whereas, This stage of the labor war, involving as it does an attack on the stronghold of the revolutionary wing of the labor movement by the capitalist conspirators and their military henchmen, is merely the open warfare of the flank maneuver accomplished months ago when all eyes were centered upon Idaho and the kidnapped prisoners there and which attracted a momentary attention in the case of Preston and Smith, but which has been completely overshadowed by the Haywood trial, and practically ignored by the reactionists in the W. F. of M. and their official organ, the Miners' Magazine; and

Whereas, The conservative policy of the majority in the W. F. of M. convention last June is without doubt responsible for the recent bold operations of the mine owners in Goldfield by the capitalist enemy, who, by such aggressive and severe measures as the reduction of wages and the payment of the same in worthless checks, thus forcing a strike, seek in this their opportunity to drive the miners to resistance and, if possible, to violence; and

Stay Away From Goldfield

We have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain.

Forward the revolutionary movement!

Ida F. Mercer,
Louis Brennan,
Committee.

Denver, Colo., December 12, 1907.

wages in order to increase profits. You have not asked for troops as governor, although you use the title; you have been instrumental in having the troops in Goldfield, because you are the legal tool that the mine owners need to pull the chestnut out of the fire.

It has been wisely said that the present government and the executive committee of the capitalist class, and your action goes to prove the truth of the statement. You call law and order; well, let us ask: How is law and order? First—United States troops sent in to Goldfield, being requested by the Mine Owners' association through President Roosevelt at your request.

Second—We find that the state law of Nevada, relating to currency, calls for United States money in all financial transactions, unless freely agreed to otherwise.

Third—The miners of Goldfield, when offered "script" of the mine owners in payment for work performed, refused to accept such "script" unless guaranteed by the output of ore.

Fourth—The sheriff of Goldfield admits that no act of violence had been perpetrated by the miners before the arrival of or calling for the troops, or even since.

Fifth—We find that although the mine masters claim they have not the currency for work done, nevertheless since the strike has been declared, and the troops are calling the atmosphere with "law and order," the mine owners are offering to pay all wages in gold in proportion to a twenty per cent reduction is accepted; which would mean a reduction of \$1 per day.

You claim that you are actuated by the desire to preserve law and order, on account of the oath you took when you were seated as Governor of Nevada. You further state in your request for soldiers that property must be protected: Information is at hand that you are particularly interested in keeping your oath of office. Now let us see what are the facts. The law provides for United States currency, you swore to uphold the law. You are the president of the Nevada-Goldfield Mining, Milling & Smelting Company, which company is a part of the Mine Owners' association.

The mine owners have decided to violate the law and order which you talk so much about.

Now it would be interesting to us to know why you did not invoke the aid of the federal troops to punish the real violators of the law—your partners, the mine owners. You say that the troops are to favor neither the workers nor the property owners. Well, Sir, that talk has come to us before, but at all times we find the soldiery used for the sole interest of those who own the work shops of the nation.

It may be well for you and your class, from the small "wild-cat" operators to the man in the White House, to attempt to throw sand in the eyes of the workers who do not understand their position in society, but we assure you that we are wise to the game that is being played in Goldfield. Your real purpose, as a member of the capitalist class, is to reduce

the wages of the revolutionary miners of Goldfield, your class all over the country likewise, and thereby be able to have a few more costly monkey dinners, and more of their daughters go to Europe and purchase some rotten blue blood prince, duke or other worthless achievement of that nature.

You and your class talk to us about "financial panic," etc., but we understand what it means. It simply means that we have produced so much for you and your class that now the warehouses are full and we must wait until you start a war or create new markets before we will enjoy some more "prosperity." Those who are addressing this letter are workers who are conscious of their mission. By using the bayonet and sword against us you may defeat us this time, but we will gather strength and then woe be to those who stand in the way. You may be asking: "What have you men in Utah to do with the workers in Nevada?" We reply that we are members of the one class, the working class, and we were organized and inspired by the same spirit that inspires the capitalists of this country in passing an eulogy over your "an injury to one is an injury to all."

This, in short, is our reason for protest, and we demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops from Goldfield. You may smile and laugh at this demand, but we will say that whatever you or your class may do, the workers are organizing industrial-

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The Industrial Union Bulletin

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER 28, 1907

To the establishment of the workers' republic, or the Co-operative Commonwealth, no consideration will be as important as the self-imposed discipline of the Industrial Union. On that day when the workers are called upon to assume charge of the mills, mines, factories, railways—the means of production—and supplant the capitalist mode of production for profit by the Social mode of production for use, there will come to them the task which they alone will be competent to meet. On that day the workers will face the consummation of their ideals and the readjustment of industry in accordance with revolutionary requirements for which the Industrial organization has prepared them. Upon them will depend the one socially important task of continuing the processes of production, and the maintenance of the discipline in all departments which will be necessary to the most effective results.

THE SOLDIERS LEAVE GOLDFIELD

Mr. Roosevelt marched the troops to Goldfield and marched them back again. After getting the troops in the camp he sent three representatives to investigate and report to him their findings as to the causes of the trouble between miners and mine owners. It would seem that since the use of the military should be a last resort of those in authority, the president would have better preserved the dignity of his office by sending his commissioners first. Funston found that there was no disorder or riot at Goldfield and returned to San Francisco. Then the president ordered the troops back to their stations and left Goldfield last Monday. It is clear that the troops were not there needed there. Their presence in the camp at all was in response to representations made by the mine owners that John Sparks, governor, who is one of their number. The object of the mine owners and the plant office-holder was, not to preserve the peace, which had not been broken, nor to preserve property, which had not been attacked, but to break up the miners' organization and force the men to accept a reduction in pay and the open shop. Whether they will succeed in this yet remains to be seen. That they will have the co-operation of the A. F. of L. scaberry in their nefarious work goes as a matter of course.

The troops having been removed, let nobody be surprised if there soon follows a disorder, riot and murder at Goldfield. The record made by the mine owners is strong presumptive evidence that they stop at nothing to attain their ends. If to accomplish their devilish work disorder is necessary, disorder they will have. Their hired gun men are on the ground to do their bidding. Sherman Bell publicly announces that he will go to Goldfield and take charge of the situation in the interest of the mine owners, provided HE GETS MONEY ENOUGH. If trouble ensues and Goldfield is plunged into disorder and rioting, the soldiers should be immediately sent back—to get the "unwhipped mob," which Sherman Bell is willing to lead, for money.

The latest word from Sheriff Ingalls is that nothing serious, requiring troops, has occurred at Goldfield. The sheriff gave out this statement: "I surely will never say I can not take care of a situation until that situation presents itself. It hasn't come yet, and I hope it never will. Our office has received no reports of deportations outside of the first one, and that proved a myth. There is no need for fear. The city is very quiet, and I am hopeful that it will remain so."

A CHALLENGE TO THE NEVERWASES

Assuming that a conference to be attended by Wm. D. Haywood and Chas. H. Moyer, and others representing the Western Federation of Miners, is really to be held some time next month in Chicago, THE BULLETIN, in behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World, hereby submits to the consideration of every honest man who may participate the following FACTS and challenges that conference collectively and EVERY MAN IN IT INDIVIDUALLY to confute any one of them:

1. That prior to the convention of 1906 plans were laid by Sherman with Mahoney and other officers of the W. F. M. to capture the convention and control the organization.

2. That the contention of the Neverwases that the convention was controlled by the De Leon and the S. L. P. was groundless and false.

3. That the convention was regular and legal, was so adjudged by the court, and so recognized by the obstructionists until the majority removed the fraction from office and abolished the presidency.

4. That the convention being constitutionally assembled and regularly organized, it became at once the supreme legislative body of the I. W. W., superior to president and executive board, and the sole judge as to who and who was not entitled to a seat.

5. That the convention, being legally organized, Sherman (with other officers) reported to it as to a constitutional body and submitted to it up to its point where, in conjunction with other reactionaries, he could not control its actions.

6. That the acts of the convention were regularly submitted to a referendum vote of the membership and ratified by an overwhelming majority.

7. That the causes for deposing the president and abolishing the office were mainly three: (a) The known hostility of the incumbent to revolutionary unionism and all delegates who declared for it; (b) general incompetency as shown by one year's administration; (c) gross extravagance and misuse of the organization's funds.

8. That the court found that the contention of the defendants (the Neverwases) that the "convention was illegal and its acts and doings void" was physically wrong.

9. That the court found that Wm. E. Trautmann was the regular, legal and duly elected secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W.

10. That (and this is more important) an undeniable, and overwhelming majority of the membership of the I. W. W. rendered the same verdict.

11. That the receipts of the I. W. W. (212 Bush Temple, Chicago) for the year following the convention exceeded \$30,000, while the receipts of the mis-named "Sherman I. W. W." for September, 1907, were \$294.64.

12. That the "acting" officers of the W. F. M., acting with Sherman to emanate its membership through the "Miners' Magazine," misleading information about the convention and sent out the following alleged referendum: "Shall the actions of the second annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World be declared unconstitutional and illegal?"

13. That the leaders of the eighteen (18) reactionaries in the convention were at that time during their term of office in accord with the spirit and purpose of a revolutionary working class organization, such as the I. W. W. was intended to be.

14. That their hostility arose in part from the deepest ignorance of what the revolution means in its historic and economic significance, and in part from a desire to perpetuate themselves in office to secure an easy living.

15. That they were wholly incompetent to serve with efficiency an organization with whose fundamental principles they were at war and whose purpose they did not understand.

16. That the batch of the "proletarian rabble" and "bunch of tramps," as the "Miners' Magazine" called the delegates, has been completely justified by subsequent events especially by the part enacted by the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

IT'S A SPLENDID EXPERIMENT

Industrial Unionists are sometimes told that their plan of organization is an "experiment," and being an experiment is not worth considering. Whenever the old craft unionists attempts to meet the argument for Industrial Unionism he invariably shows a dislike for investigation, assumes a supercilious air and blurts out, "It's an experiment, that's all, an experiment," expecting his opponent to submit and admit that he is vanquished. It's funny to see the craft unionist wriggle and squirm in his unavailing attempt to make an argument. But there is always the one way of escape for him, "It's an experiment."

And so it is. It is the most splendid working class experiment ever undertaken. As an experiment it has in it more of promise for the rives of capitalism than all the frayed and frazzled craft unions with their ashes of realization.

I. W. W. Springs Some Sarkasm

Under the above heading the Portland (Ore.) Telegraph prints the following:

"As Josh Billings used to say, 'This is sarkasm.' The Industrial Workers of the World, Local No. 92, with headquarters at 204 Fourth street, is springing a good-natured 'Josh,' as the result of the recent financial stringency. The jest is inspired by the policy of industrial retrenchment which went into effect November 1, when many lines of employment laid off thousands of men, ran short-handed and cut wages.

The following letter from Secretary J. D. Smith, of the above mentioned union to the Telegram, will explain itself:

"Editor, Sir: Labor in this locality is in a bad way. Men are being laid off, wages cut, etc.

"You can do much to relieve the strain, so give us a hand. Just whoop her up. Say there is work for everybody, tell of big projects to open up soon, and so on. Something must be done soon or some of the working people may get hungry."

Yours for industrial freedom,

(Signed) "J. D. Smith.
"P. S.— include a small sum for a start. So whoop her up. There is more money where the inclosed came from."

It is in the inclosed "money" where the writer's real "sarkasm" comes.

"It is a printed certificate, purporting to be a \$5 "certificate of identification" and the I. W. W., as it bears the organization's seal, and the union label in the corner. On the face of the certificate is the following statement:

"This certificate is good for \$5 in payment for debts and buying clothes and food to preserve Labor Power."

On the reverse side is the following announcement: "This certificate is secured by Labor Power stored at the I. W. W. headquarters, 204 Fourth street, Portland, Ore., and is redeemable upon the inauguration of Industrial Administration by the workers."

Attention is also called to the doctrine, "Labor deserves all it produces."

The real upper ten, or upper ten hundred, or whatever the number may be, had a big show in Chicago recently. It was a living picture outfit, in which the beauties and beaux of society imitated all kinds of old-time aristocrats and old-time prostitutes, and is said to have been mighty interesting as a study in "high art!" We have not heard that there was any interference with the show on the part of any public authorities.

If you form your conclusions of the I. W. W. or Industrial Unionism, from the opinion expressed by its enemies, you will go wrong sure. You can never learn anything about it from "The Daily Herald," for example. That paper, on account of its local standing with Gompers in Milwaukee, will never permit any truth about the I. W. W. to leak into its columns. That much you can bank on. Better get your information from headquarters, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago. Then you'll be right.

According to experience and the calculations (and hopes) of former "friends" the I. W. W. should be dead and not now spreading itself into new fields. That it lives and grows is due to a loyal membership, a leadership that could tell a hawk from a hand-saw and knew a conspiracy when they seen it.

The Industrial Workers of the World closes the year with a record of work accomplished that fixes the organization permanently in the calendar and emphasizes the futility of pure-and-simplistic attempts to kill it.

The biggest surprise of the year to a certain bunch of "adventurers and notorious-seekers" in the labor movement is the persistence of the proletarian organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

The year 1907 will be memorable in the labor movement of America as the period when a socialist economic organization met in fierce combat the most discreditable combination of modern times—and won out.

PERFECT HARMONY PREVAILS

THEN—

Wm. D. Haywood in the First Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, 1905, then secretary of the W. F. M.:

"The American Federation of Labor, which presumes to be the labor movement of this country, is not a working class movement. It does not represent the working class."

AND NOW.

J. Kavan (now secretary of the W. F. M.), when informed that A. F. of L. members in Goldfield reported that they were in imminent fear of members of the W. F. M.:

"I cannot account for the statements attributed to the American Federation of Labor members in Goldfield. I know that this is not the sentiment of the HIGH OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZATION, WITH WHOM WE ARE IN PERFECT HARMONY. It must be simply the feeling of individual members of the American Federation toward certain of our members in Goldfield, and nothing else."

Workers Address Governor Sparks

(Continued from Page 1)

ly in the Industrial Workers of the World. By your action you are speeding the day when in their organized strength and knowledge they will "take and hold that which they produce by their labor;" then you and your class will not pass any bogus money on us, but will be made to work for your living.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH J. ETTER,
National Organizer Industrial Workers of the World.

Adopted unanimously at workers mass meeting held December 15, 1907 in the Federation of Labor Hall.

Wm. Knight,
Chairman.
Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 19.

Queer Experiences Of an Organizer

On the Road

Editor of the Bulletin: I have told the following story of my travels to different locals on several occasions, such as entertainments and the like, with the result that I have an overwhelming number of requests for a copy.

So if you see fit to publish it in the Bulletin it will save me a whole lot of writing "at this time." Yours,

J. P. E.

For the benefit of the women present I will give an illustration of what humor is. Women, you know, are supposed to know nothing about humor. Of course, some can see humor in the idea of a revolutionist trying to be funny, but to come back to the illustration. A little boy was walking along a country lane eating green apples and singing "Nearer My God to Thee." Those who see the humor in that are there, those who can't are nowhere.

Jamestown, you know, is on a mountain, and naturally it is quite cold there. We had a late spring anyway. When I was there late in April it was about down to zero. One day I said to a fellow: "Do you have winter here all the year around?" He said, "I don't know; I have only lived here 11 months!" I was determined not to get stung again, at least not in the same place. So to make sure I said to the next man: "Have you lived in Jamestown all your life?" He said, "Not yet!"

I went into a restaurant and said to the girl: "Do you serve lobsters here?" She said, "Yes, what will you have?" I said, "Give me a cup of coffee!"

While in New Bedford I met a fireman off a boat. You know I used to fish on the lake, so I thought I would "talk shop." I said, "Hello Jack, fishing on some boats around here?" He said, "Well, I'll just you wise; I'm stoking on the flagship." I said, "How does she feed?" "Oh," he said, "she is the hungriest chewing you ever scoffed." Said I, "Is she warm?" He said, "Warm! Nothing is to hot for her! She is the hungriest chewing you ever scoffed."

"She is the hungriest chewing you ever scoffed," he said. "Is she warm?" He said, "Warm! Nothing is to hot for her! She is the hungriest chewing you ever scoffed."

These fellows around here are a lot of sharks. I guess I better move on before I get whaled."

On the boat from Providence to New York some of the passengers got sea-sick. I said to an Irishman who was leaning over the rail: "What's the matter, Pat, got a weak stomach?" Said he, "Weak hell! I'm throwing it farther than anybody else!"

Failure to understand this leaves a few one-time active agitators to throw up the sponge and exclaim: "Oh, what's the use? The working man will not learn; he never will wake up." Other working men, after being convinced as to the correctness of our principles, say: "You are right, but the working class won't stick together," etc. Still another set remains inactive and apathetic, awaiting a leader to guide them into the promised land like Moses.

In the last analysis it is not the worker's own fault. He is only misguided and unformed as to the true position he holds in society, and will be before he joins the ranks of the I. W. W. and previous to that time other organizations based upon the principles of socialism.

The worker's mind, figuratively speaking, is like a slate, whereupon are inscribed all those capitalistic ideas which leave him also fighting many times the effects of the wage system, still an opponent of industrial unionism—i. e., the industrial commonwealth.

Comprehending the above, our preliminary work is plain. Those false teachings and notions must be wiped out first before constructive and lasting work can be started.

Remember, fellow workers, one of the stars in our emblem stands for education, which must be promoted not only amongst strangers, but also in your local union. It means the unity of action in times of struggle for better conditions, unity of progress as to the final aim, the overthrow of the wage system and unity of thought as to the means and methods to be employed at the proper time and in conditions warranting.

The best antidote against the anti-social principles and craft unionism engravened on the slate in the worker's brain is the "Handbook of Industrial Unionism" by Wm. E. Trautmann, and the "Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," amplified by A. S. Edwards. Both are included in one booklet, which sells at 5c or 3½c in lots of 100. Leaflets especially gotten out in English as well as in other languages are dealing with the same subject. Write at once for sample.

When a man is through with a labor organization because it no longer enhances his individual popularity, he has arrived at the stage where his individual usefulness to the organization is at an end.

At the conclusion of this rather remarkable speech a man in the audience arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, if what you have just said is true, in heaven's name do you account for the Atlantic Ocean?"

Where the Revolution Must be Accomplished

In the early days of the socialist prop-

aganda the plunderers of the plunder system (the plunderer couldn't, if he would) endeavored to combat its growth and educational influence amongst the workers by arguments. Numerous books were written against hydra-headed monster Socialism, but instead of chopping off its head, it furnished the agitators and writers of the movement with new material for propaganda.

The agitation began to show laudable results. Unions were organized based on the recognition of the class struggle existing, built up, and its members educated along the same lines.

The ruling classes then resorted to repressive measures in order to stop this agitation. Unions were organized based on the recognition of the class struggle existing, built up, and its members educated along the same lines.

Agitation and organization did not cease, on the contrary, it opened the eyes and ears of many a working man who heretofore would not see or listen. Neither did the conspiracy of silence do any considerable harm.

So, forced by circumstances and having learned by the experience of the bourgeoisie in other lands, the advisers and beneficiaries of our American class employed a more effective method, that of educating the workers into a capitalist mode of thinking and reasoning. Of course, when conditions demand, repression and force are resorted to in order to intimidate the more rebellious working men.

Coupled with the education the working-class child receives in the school, the capitalist-controlled press, pulpits and pulpits, platforms and pulpits, and auxiliaries as the educational bureaus established by the Civic Federation, Manufacturers' Alliance and different railroads, the Y. M. C. A., and last but not least, so-called labor papers, have up till now succeeded in doing that which other methods have failed to accomplish.

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The Industrial Workers of the World has but one general office in Chicago, located in the Bush Temple, North Clark Street; it has no connection with any claimants to the name and repudiates any and all claims made by them.

Price List of Supplies:

Constitutions, in English, per 100, \$5.00

Constitutions, in other languages, per 100, 7.00

Local Letterheads, per 100, 50

Envelopes, per 100, 50

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Application blanks, per 100, 50

Arrearages notices, per 100, 50

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Receipt Book, each 50

Ledger, 100 pages 25

Ledger, 200 pages 50

Ledger, 300 pages 50

Ledger, 400 pages 50

Ledger, 500 pages 50

Day Book, 100 pages 1.00

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ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

How Social Institutions Came Into Existence Through Changing Methods of Production

The Gens, the Social Unit of Ancient Society—Conception of the Stoicists—Origin of Social Organism—Class Organized on Sex—Sex Organized on Kin—Class Divisions Organized on Economic Basis—Rise of Organized Production and Exchange—Economic Cause of Slavery.

BY WORD H. MILLS

CHAPTER VII.

For the purpose of indicating the manner in which economic forces became active in changing the ancient form of society into another form of society in which this simple democracy was modified or abolished, it becomes necessary to know some of the usages that then prevailed. Having a knowledge of the system of organization that men obtained, we can more readily understand how those forces operated to destroy the cohesion that characterized society of that period, and that later produced the social revolution that has given us the contradictions of civilization.

In civilization the monogamous family is the social unit. In ancient society it was the gens. All historical records take their departure from the assumption that the monogamous family, an institution that had its origin in the dawn of civilization, was the original form of the family. The absurdity of this assumption becomes apparent in the light of the evidence already adduced. The institutions of civilization did not crystallize around the monogamous family. They developed after their germ in savagery, barbarism and reached their flower in civilization.

"The origin of the family," says Morgan, "has been so constantly traced to the monogamous (monogamous) family that the comparatively modern date now assigned to this family bears the semblance of novelty." Those writers who have investigated the origin of society philosophically, found in it difficult to conceive of its existence apart from the family itself as unit, or of the family itself other than monogamous; they also found it necessary to regard the married pair as the nucleus of a group of persons, a part of whom were serfs, and all of whom were under power; thus arriving at the conclusion that society began in the patriarchal family, when it first became organized.

Thus, by relation, the patriarchal family was made the typical family of primitive society, conceived either in the Semitic or in the Aryan form, paternal power being the essence of the organism. As a matter of fact the patriarchal form of the family is of comparatively recent origin which many of the institutions that prevail today took their rise in time even as far remote as the Punahuan Family. In the Concanguine and Punahuan family paternal power was impossible.

A patriarchal form of organization in human society which involves the idea of government was that into classes on the basis of sex. This form of the marriage relation (conjugium), the former a physical union, the latter a civil institution seems already to have obtained, and the germain principle of the gens which later constituted the fundamental basis of ancient society. Throughout the latter part of the period of savagery and the entire period of barbarian maidens, in general were organized in gentes, patriarchies and tribes. These organizations prevailed throughout the entire world upon all the continents, and were the instrumentalities by means of which ancient society was organized and held together.

Their structure and relations as members of an organic series, and the rights, privileges and obligations of the members of the gens, and of the patriarchies and tribes, illustrate the growth of the idea of government in the human mind.

Similarly, the idea of property has undergone like growth and development. Commencing at zero in savagery, the passion for the possession of property, as the representative of accumulated substance, has now become dominant over the human mind in civilized society.

Wherever, gentile institutions prevailed, and prior to the establishment of political society, we find peoples or nations in gentile societies, and nothing beyond. Their governments were essentially democratic, because the principles on which the gentile patriarchy and tribe were organized were democratic.

As the gens, the unit of organization, was essentially democratic, so necessarily was the patriarchy composed of gentes, and the tribe composed of patriaries, and the gentile society formed by the conglomeration or coalescing of tribes.

The limits of this work do not admit of an extended description in detail of the usages that prevailed in gentile society. It should be understood, however, that while essentially they were the same, they were subject to many modifications throughout the various gentes, tribes and nations in all parts of the earth. For our purpose it is sufficient to notice only such essential features as were and still remain common to primitive gentile society everywhere.

When the gens appeared in the midst of the Punahuan group it united a number of several sisters, with their children and descendants in the female line, in a patrilineal, in a gens, sometimes called a clan, which became the unit of organization in the social system it created. The gens comprised the simplest and lowest form of the council. Every adult, male and female, had a voice in all that was done, and the high council of the gens was the germ brought before them. It was the germ of the high council of the patriarchy and of the tribe.

The gens was the unit of a social and governmental system, the foundation upon which society was organized that obtained before the period of written history.

In a preceding chapter we have seen how the gens was constituted in its original form; that it consisted of all individuals comprising the offspring of a certain ancestral mother; that since fatherhood in the gens is uncertain, only

downfall from the simple moral grandeur of the old gentile society. The new system of classes which marks the disintegration of the gens is inaugurated by the meanest impulses; vulgar covetousness, brutal lust, sordid avarice, selfish robbery, of common wealth. The old gentile society without classes is undivided and brought to fall by the most contemptible means; theft, violence, cunning, treason. And during all the thousands of years of its existence the society has not been and cannot be but the development of the small minority, at the expense of the exploited and oppressed majority. More than ever this is true at present.

The impending downfall of the primitive democracy of the gens brings us within the domain of written records, and to the threshold of civilization. The limits of this treatise do not permit of an elaborate investigation in detail of the early history of different peoples. We may only take a cursory view of the general conditions that began by undermining the gentle organization of society, the same cause of human greed, and which resulted in its relegation entirely with the advent of civilization. We shall begin with a consideration of the economic bases of those conditions, the determining causes of that social revolution.

As has been heretofore noted, in the flourishing period of gentile society the methods of obtaining a subsistence were by no means highly developed. The population was small in numbers, and scattered over a wide area. It was concentrated only in the territory of the tribe, where hunting, grazing, circumvolved it in a wide circle. The only division of labor was between the sexes.

The man hunted and fished and the result of their effort provided the food and the tools requisite. The duties of the women were purely domestic. They cared for the house, cooked the food and weaved and sewed to provide clothing. Each sex ruled in its respective sphere of activity. Each owned the tools made and used by it. The home hold was communistic, making often many families, and whatever it was used collectively was regarded as the property of the tribe, the house, the garden and the long boat. A neutral party of forest or more or less wide extent was the line of demarcation between the tribes.

Expansion among the tribes finally reduced the neutral ground to a point that each encroached on another's domain. Wars ensued. Population was decreased to some extent, and the defeated tribe, what were left of it, were adopted into the tribe of the victor. But in the meantime other pastoral conditions were being introduced into activity. These animals could be caught and propagated in captivity. The wild buffalo cow was hunted and propagated for its meat and milk. The Aryans and Semites in Asia and western Europe discovered, in this vocation an easier means of subsistence than could be obtained by the chase. They abandoned the old methods and mainly devoted their energies to raising flocks and herds. Other varieties of animals were added to the stock, and this vocation transformed the hunter into a herdsman. The Aryans and Semites thereby became differentiated from the rest of the barbarians and later constitute the two main streams or streams of intellectual development and human progress.

The stock raising tribes in their segregation from the more backward peoples by the newly developed method of production indicates the first great division of social labor. They not alone produced more articles of food, but different kinds of products as well. They not only had at their disposal meat, together with milk and milk products, but they utilized the hides, the wool and the hair. The simple hand loom was invented, which brought spinning and weaving into use. The growing abundance of such products created a surplus for the first time made possible the exchange of products in a regular way. The separation of the shepherd tribes conditions favored exchange between different tribes and groups of tribes to a point that finally developed this mode of exchange into a fixed institution. Cattle became the favorite commodity, and finally the medium of exchange, thus assuming the functions of money. Money, however, did not become a factor in exchange until after the collective property of gens and tribe had developed into the private property of the individual.

Originally, tribe exchanged with tribe through the agency of their tribal heads. Head and when the herds and flocks were transferred from the ownership of the tribe or gens to that of the heads of families is not definitely known. The use of money as a medium of exchange grew out of another new industrial acquisition of contemporaneous time. This was the melting of metal ore. By which were produced copper, tin and bronze. Bronze furnished tools, weapons, bronze stone implements (toolistic) could only be melted to iron, which was as yet unknown. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments, and being more precious than any known metal, eventually developed into a medium of exchange—money.

We have observed in a preceding chapter that tillage of the soil was a necessity born of economic and climatic conditions. Horticulture was the early runner of agriculture. It was probably unknown much preceding the second or middle stage of barbarism. The climate of the northern continent precludes the nomadic characteristic of cattle-raising peoples unless the herdsmen are supplied with a plentiful amount of stock feed for a protracted winter. The same is true of the steppes north of the Black Sea. Hence the cultivation of meadows became indispensable. The cultivation of grain grown for the cattle became also a staple substance of human subsistence. The cultivated land yet being allotted to the tribe, being by it assigned first to the gens, by which it was parcelled to household, and again subdivided for individuals, but always for use only, not for possession.

The increase of production in all branches of industry then in vogue—stock-raising, agriculture, handicraft—created a new social factor—slavery. The cause of slavery is usually attributed to war. As a matter of fact war, more especially war for conquest, arises from an economic necessity. Modern wars, however, supervene upon the necessity for markets for surplus products. The growing increase in production enabled labor power to produce

a surplus of wealth in excess of its cost of maintenance. In the lower stage of barbarism production was carried on for use alone. Exchange, if it existed at all, was merely sporadic, being confined to single cases when a surplus was accidental. In the second stage of barbarism the propagation and tending of cattle realized a regular and increasing surplus to the wealthier tribes of nomads. Consequently there was created a division of labor between nomadic tribes and backward nations who did obtain additional laborers. The captured enemy furnished this, by being transformed into slaves, and from the time that slavery began the idea of labor was associated therewith, and as the possessors to a greater and greater degree refrained from it, work became ignoble. In the minds of the ruling class it remains to this day. The "dignity of labor" is merely a phrase to conjure with under circumstances we of the working class well know. Under the given historical conditions, the first great division of social labor, by increasing the productivity of laborers, led to the wealth and enlarging the field of productivity, necessarily carried slavery in its wake. "Out of the first great division of social labor arose the first great division of society into classes: masters and servants, exploiters and exploited."

War, once simply a revenge for transgressions, or a means for enlarging a territory, was now made the excuse for subjugating peoples to chattel servitude. (Continued next week.)

An Appeal to Miners and Workers Generally

Follow Workers:—As you probably already know, the Alaska Treadwell Gold mining Company, Treadwell, Douglas Island, Alaska, is advertising for 600 men for their mines.

In face of the fact that the Treadwell mines are at present overcrowded with men, and will be for the next seven months to come, you are advised to stay away from Treadwell, stay away from Alaska where there is no work to be gotten until spring, when the summer camps open up again.

You all know, I am sure, of the Treadwell slaughter shops, where green men are crippled and maimed for life and killed outright every day in the year.

The unfair blacklist system is still in use at the Treadwell mines by the present superintendent, Robert Allan Kenzie, who is a coward at heart, a professional liar and hypocrite, and an advocate of slave hours, starvation wages and compulsory "swill" boarding houses.

Your wage of \$3 or \$3.50 a day is not enough at Treadwell when you have to draw it once a week; \$2.50 is withheld every month for supposed club and hotel bills. The first named resort, run exclusively for thugs and officials of the company, and made into soldiers' headquarters (as was done last spring), whenever the thing superintendent thinks you are looking for your rights.

The hospital is such (this does not apply to the Sisters—God bless them!) that if you call on the doctor (Dr. once again) he will send you off to the dog for treatment.

Beware of the Treadwell mines! Stay away from an unfair place, where your life isn't worth as much as a dog's, and where your pay is earned money is withheld from you by a crooked superintendent and his thugs for the purpose of buying the law of the land to keep you in bondage.

When you are fired and blacklisted out of Treadwell you'll be vagabonded out of Douglas if you are broke; if you are taken away from the kangaroo courts of Alaska. Stay away from Alaska at the present. Do not be unfair to organized labor.

Hundreds of men are idle at present in and around Douglas, Treadwell and Juneau and will be for many months to come.

Be men! Do not aid Mr. Kenzie, an unscrupulous boorish, whose principal countenants are former gamblers, scabs, strike-breakers, cut throats and gun men, whose shady records are well known from coast to coast. One beauty-example is Mr. Drago Popovich, assistant superintendent of the Treadwell mines. He came to Alaska some years ago with a valise filled with marked gambling cards, with which he fleeced his countrymen out of their hard-earned cash up to the strike of April, when he was promptly hired by Mr. Kenzie as a spy and agent to create disturbance and disrupt the labor organization.

When you come to Treadwell, you have to tell your doings and whereabouts since you left the cradle; and after duly swearing that you have never belonged to a labor union of any description and never will join one, you sign your name to a roll book that would make a child on its mother's lap blanch.

Fellow workers, don't be a scab, don't be a union breaker, don't be unfair to organized labor. Judge the future from the past. Think of yourself, your father, your mother, your sisters, your brothers, your fellow men.

Stay away from a seafarers' community of the McKenzie kind. Stay away until the present rotteness of blacklist and discrimination is abolished.

A former officer of the Treadwell mines, who Mr. Kenzie got blacklisted and discharged to earn his own skin, says that Mr. Kenzie has about 300 union men on the blacklist, to be discharged as soon as unfair men arrive below.

Fellow workers, are you one of these that will come to Treadwell, Alaska, to help disrupt a strong, healthy union that is organized by brave, loyal workers of the Western Federation of Miners, whose only fault is that they will not be bound by the chain of slavery?

Fellow workers, remember this has been the worst seafarers' mining camp known in the history of North America. Peter Fisher, Rec. Sec., Alaska. Douglas Island Union, No. 109, W. F. M.

A MILLION DOLLARS

WILL BE SAVED PLANTERS

BY COVINGTON HALL

One million dollars will be saved to the cane planters of the Barataria and fourche District by the two thousand European laborers now at work gathering the crop.

This report brought back from the district by Mr. J. L. Knoepfle, secretary of the Louisiana State Board of Agriculture, shows that the cane crop of the Barataria and fourche districts is to be harvested in ten days, trip of inspection through the district.

Under existing conditions prevailing on the plantations, and Mr. Knoepfle, both planters and immigrants seem to be thoroughly pleased. Mr. John Moore, of Schreiber, is my authority for the statement that a million dollars in extra labor is needed to gather the cane patches. They have proved industrious, willing, thorough and apt in ready to let them extra inducements to remain after the crop is gathered.

What is the standard of a "backward race" for does not the interview tell you that the negroes are bending "every energy to making their labors just as acceptable" to the planters, which means in cold-blooded language that a black race is working like hell to keep a white race from getting them into "vagrants." And it is no good to be a "vagrant" in Louisiana and Mississippi for as soon as you become a vagrant a jaded worker, you are arrested, taken to court, jailed and then the planter comes along and pays your fine and the "costs of court" and holds you until you work out the "debt." I saw a "nigger" vagrant arrested once for a "debt" of eight dollars (\$8) on which the "costs of court" were ten dollars (\$10), which will give you a faint idea of how long a vagrant is apt to be "held to labor" before he again becomes a "free man."

What? Doesn't the A. F. of L. make any attempt to protect these workers? Not so, your life, every "leader" of the A. F. of L. here is a "leader" of God save the mark!—is papasquey or trying to papasquey out of the "democratic" party's hog trough; besides all the great sugar kings, lumber barons and rice princes are "republicans" and in this state true "democrats" and true "republicans" have too much respect for each other's feelings and interests to fight each other—they know a good thing when they see it, and so does the A. F. of L. and its "leaders." Anyway, Craft Autonomist, don't lose heart; you will probably get a tombstone when you die, and in the meantime the Gompers machine will get about everything else you put into the American Separation of Labor.

Don't lose heart—just keep on fighting, not the master class, but each other in your great tombstone-providing one hundred and twenty-one craft unions, and as the "aliens" and "niggers" are doing here, bend your "every energy" to the noble task of taking millions out of your own pockets (which means taking food, clothing, shelter and comforts from yourselves, your wives and, worse, your children) and putting them into the pockets of your masters. As long as the masters leave you enough coppers to pay dues with the Comptees won't kick. Lord, what suckers you are!

Friend reader, the above is an interview printed in the New Orleans Times December 12, with Mr. J. L. Knoepfle, secretary of the Louisiana State Board of Immigration, and is taken from the Daily "Press" of December 12, 1907. As you will see, Mr. Knoepfle's "authority" for the statement that a million dollars in a single season will be put in the pockets of the planters through the medium of these laborers is Mr. John Moore, and as Mr. Moore is head of one of the largest sugar planting and manufacturing corporations in the state, his authority could not be quoted.

What is the go to do with this slate that Karl Marx was correct when he said that the working class and capitalist class had no community of interests, for it is certain that these "aliens" could not put a million dollars in the pockets of the planters without taking it out of their own and the pockets of their fellow workers; that is to say, that as profits rise, wages must go down, and as profits rise, profits must go down. And around this simple truth revolve all the conflicts of the classes, when capitalists are but masters between the workers and their employers, between the producers and non-producers, for the wealth created by the producers, as you will see, a million dollars more in the pockets of the planters means "ideal conditions prevailing on the plantations," but since this million dollars is a million dollars less for the workers thereon, the "ideal conditions" simply means a lower standard of living and an intensification of misery for the workers.

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Trautmann Goes to Milwaukee

Wm. E. Trautmann, general secretary of the I. W. W., has been invited to address a meeting of the largest local union of Brewery Workers, No. 9, of Milwaukee. The date for the meeting is Sunday, February 2, 1908, and the subject of the lecture will be announced later.

labor that, though they did raise wages, the planters were a million dollars better off—"a million dollars in a single season!" A season that lasts about sixty days.

Another peculiar thing sticks out in this interview, and that is that all these "aliens" are "Austrians, Russians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Georgians and Dalmatians," known as Messrs. Berger and Hilquist, "cheerleaders," not coolie competition"—not a "backward race" lowering the standard of living," lowering the standard of a "backward race," for does not the interview tell you that the negroes are bending "every energy to making their labors just as acceptable" to the planters, which means in cold-blooded language that a black race is working like hell to keep a white race from getting them into "vagrants."

And it is no good to be a "vagrant" in Louisiana and Mississippi for as soon as you become a vagrant a jaded worker, you are arrested, taken to court, jailed and then the planter comes along and pays your fine and the "costs of court" and holds you until you work out the "debt."

I saw a "nigger" vagrant arrested once for a "debt" of eight dollars (\$8) on which the "costs of court" were ten dollars (\$10), which will give you a faint idea of how long a vagrant is apt to be "held to labor" before he again becomes a "free man."

What? Doesn't the A. F. of L. make any attempt to protect these workers? Not so, your life, every "leader" of the A. F. of L. here is a "leader" of God save the mark!—is papasquey or trying to papasquey out of the "democratic" party's hog trough; besides all the great sugar kings, lumber barons and rice princes are "republicans" and in this state true "democrats" and true "republicans" have too much respect for each other's feelings and interests to fight each other—they know a good thing when they see it, and so does the A. F. of L. and its "leaders."

Anyway, Craft Autonomist, don't lose heart; you will probably get a tombstone when you die, and in the meantime the Gompers machine will get about everything else you put into the American Separation of Labor.

Don't lose heart—just keep on fighting, not the master class, but each other in your great tombstone-providing one hundred and twenty-one craft unions, and as the "aliens" and "niggers" are doing here, bend your "every energy" to the noble task of taking millions out of your own pockets (which means taking food, clothing, shelter and comforts from yourselves, your wives and, worse, your children) and putting them into the pockets of your masters. As long as the masters leave you enough coppers to pay dues with the Comptees won't kick. Lord, what suckers you are!

However, as I said, don't lose heart, and don't hesitate to rotten-egg any man or woman who dares to say I. W. W. to you, for the workers everywhere as it stands for the workers standing together everywhere. It doesn't believe in "autonomy" of any kind, graft, craft or industrial, but it believes in uniting all the workers in an industry into one class, uniting all the workers in and all these industrial unions into one great union of the working class, which union we know will be invincible. But, as I said, don't lose heart; don't read anything but the Civic Federation riot doped out to you by President Belmont and Vice-President Gompers; and, last but not least, I would impress it upon you, sandbag the man or woman or child who dares to say I. W. W. to you; who dares to assert, suggest or insinuate that that in there is strength. That in the U. S. of A. there is a lie, the native-born, the "aliens" and the "niggers" in the sugar district say it is a lie; the sugar planters say it is a lie—and it is a lie, because the planters have "saved" one million dollars away from the working class by disunion, while Sam Gompers has been "vindicated" had his salary raised, been seconded by Vic, and re-elected on the same platform.

Therefore, use the sandbag, Brother Craft Autonomist, for if anything can be done to improve the conditions quoted above, do it. I. W. W. lies where it asserts that it is.

"Union there is strength."

New Orleans, La. Covington Hall.

I. W. W. Employees Again Locked Out

The one hundred and fifty employees employed by the firm of Morris Werba, 65 Green street, who returned yesterday the week before last after a four weeks' struggle, were again locked out last Friday.

As soon as the workmen returned to all sorts of tricks and schemes in order to deprive the employees of the fruits of their victory. He insisted upon the dismissal of some who had been active in the strike. Being unsuccessful in that he began abusing the shop delegates. When they demanded that all the men in his place must leave the union, the workmen laughed at that and declared that they would stand true to the Industrial Workers of the World.

Seeing that he failed to frighten them, Werba called the police and had the men thrown out of the shop. The men are determined to fight until they are again victorious.

Workmen, this is an important struggle. The locked out men appeal to all right thinking men to assist them morally and financially. Money is badly needed. Send all contributions to

L. Klinger,
626 Prospect Avenue, Bronx,
or to strike headquarters,
59 East Fourth Street,
Manhattan.

We request all progressive organizations to receive our committees which are being sent out to solicit aid.

Strike Committee.

Branch III., Local 59, I. W. W.

TONOPAH MINERS' PROTEST

In all the history of the American republic there is no such an unprecedented and indefensible a violation of the traditions of local autonomy as is the establishment of a military satrapy at Goldfield in times of peace, without the destruction of property or the abuse of some wholesome law upon the part of any uncontrollable portion of the community.

The act of Governor Sparks and President Roosevelt in executing a usurpation of the functions of home rule in times of no revolt by establishing a military protectorate is infamous and cannot be justified by any pretense other than as a guarantee to speculative sharks.

It is a fatal precedent and portakes of the nature of a wicked design. May its perpetrators find their punishment in public indignation, ignominy and dishonor. Neither revolt or disturbance within the purview of an orderly community is at hand to justify so violent and tyrannical an act. Mark, Commanding Officer Reynolds said, "The peace is well preserved," and George Wingfield, "was in particularly pleasant humor today and tonight."

The whole procedure is a reproduction on American soil of "The king (mine barons) can do no wrong." Let us repeat, no satisfactory reason can be presented to justify this crime against the rights and honored service of a rule of, by and for the people."

In their usurpation of the sovereign, divine right of a people to regulate and adjust their own affairs, it behoves the people as a whole, irrespective of organization or craft or condition, to protest against this outrage in order to avoid the confusion that this attempt to overthrow local autonomy forecasts—the substitution of military despotism for civil rule.

When the authority of a nation comes the handmaiden of unscrupulous craft and cunning—speculators it partakes of the nature of a pernicious exercise of authority, detaining and shaming the honest American pride that the rule of the people is a sovereign fact. It is a pernicious violation of delegated power and emphasizes the mischievous tendency that impresses the decadence of the glory of a republican form of government. That which is a national disease, the result of economic injustice and cause, is seized upon to constitute the natural functions of a democratic government. It is plain notice that greed is to be protected and that the rights of the weaker are to be subjected to this greed.

It is rather with feelings of pity that Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. of Mo. is compelled to take the initiative to protest against so infamous an act, in doing so it performs a duty, for it recognizes the handwriting upon the wall, that the cause of popular government is weighed in the balance and found wanting and that a military dictatorship with its hydra-headed infamies to outrage manhood and throttle liberty is staring us in the face, to enforce servitude in order to coin blood money for the stock jobbing speculators.

Like the old priesthood, the establishment of the Roman camp, this tendency is like the digging of the grave for free institutions and the furnishing of the morgue in which the last rites of home rule will be devoted that those who through cunning and craft, a perfect embodiment of the parasite, may thrive and prosper the more. "Booted and spurred to ride the millions thus saddled and bridled to be ridden" through the infamy of the acts that have Goldfield for its vortex, foreshadow.

And John Sparks! It is rather more in sorrow than in anger that we point to your heralded assurance of days gone by that you were the friend of labor that no violent disgrace of military anguish and shame such as has made Colorado weep should begrime and despoil Nevada under your rule. To hold your reflex today and then think of a year ago when Nevada still the rifle and sword in the hands of the serried and trained automations who know nothing else but hot shoot or stab when some officer orders the slaughter. The very contrast is affecting, and you, in the face of your pretended friendship for labor, have justified this institution of military domination when no overt act was committed and no signal for disturbance called for such a deed. How do you like your position, and what sort of honor do you expect an impartial people to delegate to your friends? It is like a compliment not paid toward the wall—but me from the ditchers of this day. "Behold, Wingfield "was in particular good humor tonight," as though it were to laugh at the cares of the communion herd.

To our brothers at Goldfield we send greetings. Our best wishes are with you in your effort to overcome the outrages heaped upon you. You will have our loyal support. Bear your burden with patience; fall not into the trap set by the cunning and brazen move of a conscienceless enemy, remorseless in its purpose to precipitate events to justify the shame of Nevada through the weak complaisance of a trusted official with a deep laid plot to destroy your organization and to efface to protect the hours, the wages and the subjective rights of the wage chattle.

Beware of any maneuvering for a reign of terror. Full well are we aware that you are made the victims for the excesses that have been issued as scarecrow signals to bolster the non-fulfillment of dividends, by the speculators, stock gamblers—not bona fide mine operators. Surely we are aware that you are blamed for the abnormal conditions, financially and industrially, of Nevada, all are blamed at Goldfield (not cause even as evil as a social fact that agitation was not blamed for it), but then if it is true, if you are to be pronounced guilty of such a crime without due judgment or reason, why not also place the responsibility for the abnormal financial and industrial depression today ocean-wide at your door—the agitators of Goldfield—one just as sane and true as the other.

Only a few days ago the public press heralded the failure of the strongest banking institution of the Mississippi Valley, at Kansas City, with its attending evils of havoc, distress and industrial influence, and intensifying the hard times and since that is true, why is it not a justification for the White House occupant to send the "regulars" to Gold-

field to quell the no riot and agitation that caused the suspension of the Kansas City bank? Ergo, hustled bank in Mississippi Valley due to the agitation of Goldfield miners—such a calamity with all its distressing consequences! Biff! Off go the regulars, a la Sparks and Roosevelt, to quell the cause of this great no disturbance and make sure that gambling graduates, now pluto-tarians, United States Senator banking partnership highly edifying occupations of industrious money-making game be the more protected because it is the art that makes high and honorable citizenship. And here comes Sparks with the canticle, "Troops for Goldfield."

What reasoning to justify so infamous a stretch of authority without reason or judgment to bolster the cause of the formidable rich as against the righteous position of the wage earners to refuse the "pluck me scrip" system with its discomfit wage reducing features and its quasi counterfeiting properties of the coin and paper money carrying the fiat of the government, making it a legal tender for all public and private debts? The whole procedure in this attack on your well-being on one of the most infantile and Sparks' weakness, and it is thereof that we are made scapegoat for the crimes of others who are constantly howling "damnable and pernicious doctrine" to hide their own iniquities, shortcomings and wrongs on society. Bah! Such logic for the abuse of orderly government and local rule! But, brothers, as Whittier says: "These wait their doom from that great law"

Which makes the pastime serve today: And fresher life the world shall draw from their decay?"

The scales have dropped, the cloven hoof is revealed, the clever and sagacious state and policy of prosperity industrial fashion becomes naked as all plain, and as protectors to this pre-arranged conspiracy there looms the names of Sparks and Roosevelt. Are such officials custodians of a people impartial, or victims of wilful misrepresentation? Or have they thrown overboard the sovereign aim of "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," to bestow military commands in order to involve the fall and degradation of the many that the game for bread may prove the way for a quiet, servile slavery?

God forbid! But so it looks. The duty of the hour is to understand the significance of all, to point out the wisdom and sanity of men and with clear eye to the purpose of the common law to right these tricks of common gamblers and speculators trade, and while doing so arraign

"They feeble officials in guardian strains, Who thus sit amidst foul worshipers;

He that domain to people's rights pre-fers!"

It is all so plain.

Adopted at regular meeting of the Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M., December 10, 1907.

Financial Statement FOR NOVEMBER

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the General Headquarters for the month of November, 1907. Any errors found herein should be reported to this office.

(Continued next week)

	EXPENDITURES FOR NOVEMBER
1. J. P. Thompson, on account mileage and expense.....	\$ 8.00
2. C. Jacobson, stenographer, weekly for week ending Nov. 1, 19, 26.....	1.00
3. F. Schade, subscription cards.....	4.10
4. Redondo Industrial Union No. 87, dues \$6, subscription 50¢.....	1.00
5. J. Easton, subscriptions.....	6.50
6. Eugene Fischer, charter fee Letish Workers' Local Union No. 417 \$10, on account of Industrial Council \$91.75.....	101.75
7. F. Pariseau, subscription.....	.50
8. C. Barberis, literature 50¢, subscription 50¢.....	.90
9. J. A. Jones, subscriptions.....	1.00
10. G. Mazzarella, buttons 35¢, literature 50¢, contribution Peterson Social Club 50¢.....	1.35
11. Paterson Industrial Union No. 152, Br. 5, literature.....	3.00
12. J. F. Wells, dues \$7.50, supplies \$8.90.....	16.40
13. V. Laelair, subscription.....	.26
14. E. T. Kerr, literature.....	1.50
15. San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, dues.....	12.00
16. Hudson Co. Textile Workers' Union No. 120, dues \$20, supplies \$1.50.....	21.50
17. Brooklyn Industrial Union No. 206, dues for November.....	2.25
18. Philadelphia Industrial Union No. 11, dues.....	4.80
19. Denver Industrial Union No. 123, pluggers.....	2.50

20. New York Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 59, on account.....	10.00	12. Wm. E. Trautmann, on account.....	4.00
21. R. Clausen, assessment.....	1.00	13. J. J. Elton, expense from Nov. 6 to Nov. 10, mileage \$2.30, hotel and meals 60¢, telephone 50¢.....	3.60
22. N. Sprinhorn, subscription 50¢, contribution 50¢.....	1.00	14. J. P. Thompson, organizer, for weeks ending Nov. 2 mileage \$2.20, hotel and meals \$10, expense 25¢.....	25.00
23. Brooklyn Industrial Union No. 15, assessment \$5, subscription 25¢.....	1.00	15. D. R. Ginsburg, stenographer, for week ending Nov. 9.....	56.25
24. Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 14, dues \$3, contribution \$1.....	4.00	16. Wm. E. Trautmann, on account salary.....	15.00
25. Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, subscriptions.....	.75	17. F. Heslewood, on account mileage \$2.40, mileage and expense.....	50.00
26. Louisville Industrial Union No. 31, dues \$1.35, handbooks \$1.....	.50	18. C. Jacobson, stenographer, for week ending Nov. 14.....	10.05
27. Milwaukee Industrial Union No. 123, assessment \$5, dues \$3, contribution \$1.....	2.35	19. Office expense for week ending Nov. 16, supplies 30¢, carfare 60¢, expressage \$1, postage \$13.10, telephone 65¢, exchange and protest fees \$3.....	15.00
28. G. Sinner, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 142 to Preston Smith Defense Fund.....	9.50	20. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, salary \$18, postage \$3.10, telephone 65¢, exchange and protest fees \$3.....	18.71
29. G. Hauchild, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 150 to Preston Smith Defense Fund.....	3.00	21. O. Justh, assistant, for week ending Oct. 26.....	15.00
30. R. Kozelka, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 215 to Preston Smith Defense Fund.....	5.00	22. Chicago Artificial Ice Co., for supplies.....	2.50
31. J. R. Maley, subscription.....	1.00	23. S. E. Kelly, towel service for October.....	1.00
32. J. W. Lawson, dues \$1.20, assessment \$1.50, credit \$1.....	.25	24. Oliver Typewriter Co., for supplies.....	6.65
33. Marie Miller, subscriptions.....	1.00	25. E. Horder, supplies.....	4.43
34. New Orleans Industrial Union No. 38, dues \$6, assessment \$6.....	1.00	26. Wallace Automatic Machine Addressing Co.....	20.00
35. Cleveland Industrial Union No. 52, assessment \$5.....	12.00	27. R. Katz, on account organizing expense.....	20.00
36. R. Stiel, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 135 to Preston Smith Defense Fund.....	6.00	28. J. P. Thompson, on account mileage \$3.10, salary \$18, postage \$3.10, telephone 65¢, exchange and protest fees \$3.....	30.00
37. Victoria, B. C., Industrial union No. 44, dues \$8.70, assessment \$8.80, contribution 50¢.....	2.00	29. J. Wagner, mileage and expense Edwardsville.....	5.13
38. C. C. McHugh, contributions collected.....	1.00	30. Galitz & Pahl, on account printing.....	15.00
39. San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, subscription 50¢, supplies \$1.....	1.00	31. R. Katz, on account organizing expense.....	60.00
40. A. Klein, subscriptions.....	1.50	32. Jas. P. Thompson, on account mileage \$3.10, salary \$18, postage \$3.10, telephone 65¢, exchange and protest fees \$3.....	55.00
41. Denver Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Industrial Union No. 15, dues.....	1.00	33. J. C. Butterworth, on account loan.....	3.50
42. A. Muhlbarg, bundle of bulletins.....	2.00	34. R. Katz, on account organizing.....	3.00
43. Jersey City Industrial Union No. 310, dues.....	2.00	35. J. H. Walsh, for week ending Oct. 19, salary \$18, mileage \$3.10, hotel and meals \$11, expense \$2.55.....	4.00
44. J. Stromquist, dues imilar, large 50¢, assessment 30¢.....	.80	36. F. Heslewood, balance due organizing expense.....	12.25
45. A. Anderson, Industrial Union No. 105, contribution.....	1.00	37. Labor News Co., on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.....	25.00
46. Beatty Industrial Union No. 262, supplies.....	2.00	38. F. W. Kleece, returned amount paid for books.....	4.00
47. G. T. Edwards, subscription book.....	1.00	39. F. W. Heslewood, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.....	4.00
48. A. Lovell, subscription.....	1.00	40. Current expenses for week ending Nov. 22, supplies 20¢, mileage 60¢, stamps \$12.30, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	10.00
49. Newport News Industrial Union No. 30, dues \$3, subscriptions \$1.....	4.00	41. W. E. Trautmann, on account salary.....	15.00
50. Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, bulletins \$6.25, supplies \$1.50.....	5.00	42. O. Justh, assistant, for week ending Nov. 2.....	15.00
51. Yohogany Industrial Union No. 555, dues \$12, buttons \$0.70.....	5.75	43. A. S. Edwards, for week ending Oct. 19.....	22.00
52. American Express Co., for week ending Nov. 22, supplies \$1.50.....	1.00	44. R. Katz, on account mileage \$3.10, salary \$18, postage \$3.10, telephone 65¢, miscellaneous 95¢.....	5.00
53. C. C. McHugh, charter fee District Council St. Paul 10.00.....	10.00	45. F. Heslewood, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
54. I. Capru, convention report.....	.70	46. C. Jacobson, stenographer, for week ending Nov. 23.....	15.00
55. T. McDermott, contribution.....	5.00	47. J. P. Thompson, for week ending Nov. 16, salary \$18, mileage \$1, hotel and meals \$6.75, miscellaneous 95¢.....	10.46
56. R. Schnid, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 97 to Preston Smith fund.....	1.00	48. Current expenses for week ending Nov. 23, supplies 20¢, mileage 60¢, stamps \$12.30, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
57. A. Wardinsky, contribution Brewery Workers' Union No. 35 to Preston Smith fund.....	5.00	49. W. E. Trautmann, on account salary.....	15.00
58. F. Bourguignon, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 210 to Preston Smith fund.....	5.00	50. F. Heslewood, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
59. J. R. Maley, subscription.....	5.00	51. W. E. Trautmann, on account salary.....	15.00
60. J. O. Jones, assessment.....	2.50	52. Current expenses for week ending Nov. 23, supplies 20¢, mileage 60¢, stamps \$12.30, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
61. St. Joseph Industrial Union No. 18, subscription 50¢, literature \$1.50.....	2.00	53. W. E. Trautmann, on account salary.....	15.00
62. F. Heslewood, subscription cards.....	1.25	54. F. Heslewood, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
63. Worcester Industrial Union No. 60, dues \$3.75, supplies 25¢.....	4.00	55. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
64. Bush Industrial Union No. 107, dues.....	2.25	56. C. Jacobson, stenographer, for week ending Nov. 23.....	15.00
65. J. Lewis, subscription.....	.25	57. D. R. Ginsburg, stenographer, for week ending Nov. 23.....	15.00
66. Sacramento Industrial Union No. 23, literature 50¢, subscription 50¢.....	2.25	58. F. Heslewood, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
67. F. Schade, subscription cards.....	4.10	59. F. Heslewood, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
68. Redondo Industrial Union No. 87, dues \$6, subscription 50¢.....	1.00	60. F. Heslewood, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
69. J. Easton, subscriptions.....	6.50	61. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
70. Eugene Fischer, charter fee Letish Workers' Local Union No. 417 \$10, on account of Industrial Council \$91.75.....	101.75	62. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
71. F. Pariseau, subscription.....	.50	63. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
72. C. Barberis, literature 50¢, subscription 50¢.....	.90	64. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
73. J. A. Jones, subscriptions.....	1.00	65. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
74. G. Mazzarella, buttons 35¢, literature 50¢, contribution Peterson Social Club 50¢.....	1.35	66. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
75. Paterson Industrial Union No. 152, Br. 5, literature 50¢, subscription 50¢.....	3.00	67. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
76. J. F. Wells, dues \$7.50, supplies \$8.90.....	16.40	68. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
77. V. Laelair, subscription.....	.26	69. J. P. Thompson, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
78. E. T. Kerr, literature.....	1.50	70. Oliver Typewriter Co., November installment on typewriter.....	5.00
79. San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, dues.....	12.00	71. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
80. Hudson Co. Textile Workers' Union No. 120, dues \$20, supplies \$1.50.....	21.50	72. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
81. Brooklyn Industrial Union No. 206, dues for November.....	2.25	73. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
82. Philadelphia Industrial Union No. 11, dues.....	4.80	74. W. E. Trautmann, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25
83. Denver Industrial Union No. 123, pluggers.....	2.50	75. F. Heslewood, on account mileage \$3.10, supplies \$1.50, telephone 25¢, exchange on checks \$3.05.....	12.25

84. Paid on obligations made to cover expenses of two previous months.....	\$1,873.51

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